Numb. 7124.

The Daily Courant.

Saturday, Auguſt 15. 1724.

Ratiſbon, Auguſt 10. [illegible]

WE ſee here the following Letter [illegible] Count Motville, the French King's Secretary of State, wrote the 26th of June to the Marſhal du Bourg, Governour of Alſatia, about the Uneaſineſs the Proteſtants of that Province were under, on Account of the laſt Declaration iſſued againſt the Proteſtants of France.

SIR,

'I Have ſent, by the King's Order, to the Magiſtrates of Colmar, the Declaration concerning the Proteſtants, in order to be regiſtred and publiſhed there; and I have ſince been informed, both by the firſt Preſident and the Attorney General of the ſaid Town, that it has been regiſtred accordingly: But that the Subjects of that Province that are of the Confeſſion of Augsburg, and who by the Treaty of Peace are allowed the free Exerciſe of their Religion, have been put thereby under the greateſt Conſternation, by reaſon that the ſaid Declaration contains no Exception with regard to them. I had no ſooner repreſented this to the King, in Preſence of Monſieur le Duke, but his Majeſty ordered me to let you know that his Intent was not to diſturb them in the Exerciſe of their Religion, but to let them enjoy the ſame Liberty as they had before the ſaid Declaration, and to maintain them in the Rights they enjoy by Virtue of the Treaties wherein they are comprehended. For this Reaſon, you are to notify this his Majeſty's Royal Intention through all the [illegible] of your Government, in order to quiet the Minds of thoſe Proteſtants that have made themſelves uneaſy without juſt Ground, and to act in Concert with M. de Harley, to whom I write this Day upon the ſame Subject. *I am, &c.*

Hambourg, Aug. 11. 'On Tueſday laſt the Swediſh General, M. Rank, who had tarried here a conſiderable Time, ſet out for Stockholm with two of his Domeſticks, leaving here his Spouſe and all his Baggage: It is ſaid that this General, who is in great Favour with the King of Sweden, is charged with Diſpatches of the higheſt Importance from the Court of Heſſe-Caſtel to that of Stockholm. Yeſterday the Council of War, conſiſting of the Preſident Burgomaſter, five Senators, ſix Commiſſaries, three Elders, and four of the College of 60, met at the Town-Houſe, where ſeveral new Candidates have been propoſed for Commandant of this City, viz. Lieutenant General Alfendeil, General Marſchal, Major General Wolf, Major General Craſſen, Colonel Spiegel, and the preſent Vice-Commandant Colonel Woolenberg, being all of the Lutheran Religion; it being previouſly decreed by our Magiſtrates and Burghers, that none but one of the Confeſſion of Ausburg ſhould be capable of enjoying this important Poſt, which [illegible] confidently reported, that Prince Eugene has extreamly recommended the Heſſian Colonel Spiegel to that Poſt, and that on the other Hand Lieutenant General Alfendeil is likewiſe recommended to the Magiſtrates by a great neighbouring Potentate; but in eight Days time we ſhall know who will have it.

PARIS.

The King's Declaration concerning Beggars and Vagrants, given at Chantilly, July 18, 1724. and regiſtred in Parliament the 26th of the ſame Month.

PREAMBLE.

LOUIS by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre: To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Greeting. We have ever ſince our Acceſſion to the Crown ſeen with extream Concern the great Number of Beggars, of both Sexes, that fill the Streets of Paris, and are ſpread over the whole Kingdom, the Number whereof increaſes every Day: The Affection we bear to our People has put us upon finding out Expedients to relieve ſuch of them as are reduced to Beggary only becauſe that by Reaſon of their great Age or other Infirmities they are not in a Condition to get a Livelihood, and our Attention to preſerve good Order and the general Welfare of the Kingdom, engages us to hinder, by ſevere Regulations, ſuch as may ſubſiſt by Labour from begging through meer Idleneſs, and becauſe they find a more certain and plentiful Reſource of Subſiſtance in the Kingdom from charitable Perſons, than they think to have by their Labour. Such Idlers are the more to be puniſhed, in that they take the Bread out of the Mouths of thoſe who are really Poor, by catching the Charities deſigned for them only; and the publick Order is the more concerned therein, becauſe the criminal Sloath they live in, deprives both Town and Country of an infinite Number of Hands, both for Husbandry and Manufactures, and becauſe that that Diſſoluteneſs and Debauchery, which are the Conſequences of their Idleneſs, betray them inſenſibly into the greateſt Crimes. To put a ſtop to the Progreſs of ſo great an Evil, which has always been attempted hitherto in vain, we [illegible] cauſed to be examined in our Council the different Regulations made by the Kings our Predeceſſors, and by other Princes and States in Europe, upon a Matter which has hitherto been looked upon as the chief [illegible] to be conſidered in all well regulated States; and we have found, that the want of Succeſs from ſo many Regulations made on this Head, is, in the firſt Place, becauſe the Execution of them has not been general throughout the Kingdom, and that Beggars driven from the principal Towns, by eaſily going to other Places, have found Means to continue in the ſame Idleneſs till they have thereby found an Opportunity to return to the very ſame Places from which they had been firſt baniſhed: Secondly, becauſe that the Hoſpitals had not been provided with ſufficient Funds, for want of which the Direc-

tors of ſeveral Hoſpitals have found themſelves under an Obligation to turn out of Doors thoſe that were in already. In the third Place, becauſe there was no Work nor Settlement offered to thoſe ſturdy Beggars, who finding none when they ſought it, made this ever after a Plea for breaking the Law, as if there had been no poſſible way for them to find either Work or Subſiſtance: And in the laſt Place, becauſe the Penalties to be inflicted upon the Tranſgreſſours were not ſevere enough, nor any ſure Method propoſed to find out old Offenders, and to puniſh them more ſeverely for their Relapſes; which together with the Eaſe the Tranſgreſſours found in evading the Law, and the little Fear they were in of being convicted, by reaſon of the Mildneſs of the Puniſhment, made all the Diſpoſitions of the Law lie wholly neglected. Now in order to obviate theſe Inconveniencies, we have taken the Methods which we have thought the moſt effectual for having this our preſent Declaration generally executed throughout the whole Kingdom: For which Purpoſe, Orders ſhall be iſſued for the Subſiſtance of the Hoſpitals, and where the Revenues are deficient, the ſame ſhall be made up out of our own Caſh. And we have Reaſon to hope that our Subjects are willing to contribute by their Charities towards a Work ſo pious in it ſelf, and ſo advantageous to the State, and withall ſo far from being burthenſome, that if every well-diſpoſed Perſon were but to give the Hoſpitals the half every Year of what he gives in Charity out of his own Hands to common Beggars, this alone would be more than ſufficient to anſwer the Neceſſities of all the Hoſpitals in the Kingdom. And by propoſing to able Beggars a certain Employment and Subſiſtance, which they could not find for themſelves, we deprive them of all the Excuſes they might otherwiſe have for diſobeying the Law; beſides, that by this Means we are in a Condition to inflict ſeverer Puniſhments upon them, becauſe it is intirely in their own Power not to deſerve them: We have even thought fit to eſtabliſh different Degrees of Puniſhments, making them more moderate for the firſt Offence, more ſevere for the ſecond, and that upon the third they ſhall feel all the Severity of the Law, without Excuſe or Compaſſion. And we take at the ſame the moſt exact Precautions to find out, notwithſtanding all their Artifice and Diſguiſe, thoſe, who having been taken up the ſecond Time, would conceal the firſt. We are in Hopes, by theſe juſt Meaſures, and by our Steadineſs to have our preſent Declaration executed, to put an End at laſt to ſuch great Diſorder; to diſtinguiſh the real Poor who deſerve Compaſſion, from thoſe, who under that Name take away their Subſiſtance; and to render a great Number of Subjects uſeful, who have hitherto been burthenſome to the State. For theſe and other Reaſons &c. We Declare, Ordain, Will, and our Pleaſure is

[*The Articles ſhall be inſerted in ſome of our ſubſequent Papers.*]

Falmouth, Aug. 10. Came in the Charming Jenny from the Canaries.

Briſtol, Aug. 12. Came in the Betty and Heſter from Jamaica; Iſaac Snow from Nevis; and Henry from the Streights.

Deal, Aug. 13. Arrived the Ann from Maryland, and Lake from Malaga.

Graveſend, Aug. 13. Paſſed by for the River, the Ann and Mary from Oporto; Friendſhip from Figura; London from Oporto; King William and Elizabeth and Mary, both from Malaga; Die Galley from Barbadoes; Happy Return from Meſſina; Three Friends from Barcelona; Ruſſel from Liſbon; Mary from Virginia; Robert from Jamaica; Princeſs from Oporto; Eliſabeth and William from Diep; Corban Galley from Antegoa; Mary and Thomas from Guenzey; and William from Bilboa.

London, August 15.

Yeſterday South-Sea Stock was 116 3 8ths, 116 1 8th. 117 1 8th. 116 [illegible] qrs. 117 3 8ths. South-Sea Annuity 105 1 qr. 105 3 8ths. to 105 1 half. Bank 131 [illegible] qr. 132. India 144 1 half. 145 1 half. African 9 3 qrs. to 9 7 8ths. York-Buildings 8. Royal Exchange Aſſurance 9[illegible]. London Aſſurance 7 7 8ths. Lottery Tickets 11 l. 4 s. 6 d. 11 l. 2 s. 11 l. 4 s. 11 l. 3 s.

Whereas a Bank Note, dated the 23d of July, 1724, Nº H 61. for 40 l. payable to Juſtus Ogher, was on the 25th of July ſent by the Poſt, directed to a Gentleman at Farndiſh in Northamptonſhire, but never came to Hand: Theſe are to give Notice, that in caſe it be offer'd in Payment, it may be ſtopt, and Notice thereof given at the Bank, where Payment is ſtopt. Whoever brings the ſaid Note to the Bank, ſhall have a Guinea Reward, and no Queſtions ask'd.

For SALE by the CANDLE.

At the Marine Coffee-houſe in Birchin-Lane, on Wedneſday the 19th Inſtant, at Five in the Afternoon, viz. Plains, Kerſeys Kindale Cottons, Long-Ells, white and dyed Shalloons, Pillow Fuſtians, Thickſets, white and dyed Jeans, Buckrams, Buttons and Mohair, Bays and Broad Cloths, Thread Sattins, Damasks, Silk Sattins, Turkey Mantuas, Prunelloes, Callamancoes, Coventry Tammies, and Thread Laces, and ſeveral other ſorts of Mercery and Drapery: Theſe being the late Goods of Mr. John Wright, Warehouſeman, in Aldermanbury, taken by a Commiſſion of Bankrupt. The Goods above-mentioned, from Lott 1 to 94, Incluſive, are to be ſeen at Mr John Wright's, at the Sign of the Pack-Horſe in Aldermanbury, and the remaining Part of the Goods are to ſeen at Leatherſellers-Hall in Little St. Hellen's within Biſhopſgate, at the Warehouſe belonging to Henry Cutter.

Arthur Mainwareing, Broker.

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